

THE ATLANTA CONSTITUTION.

VOL. XXI.

ATLANTA, GA., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

PRICE FIVE CENTS.

THE BLACK DUDLEY

WHO IS FORCED UPON AMERICUS
BY HARRISON.

INFAMOUS POSTOFFICE APPOINTMENT

Boss Buck Carrying Out His Trade to De-
live the Georgia Vote to Harrison in
the Republican Convention.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—[Special.]—Harrison and Wanamaker have taken occasion to punish Judge Crisp for his recent fight on the republican party, by appointing a negro postmaster at Americus.

And "Boss" Buck was the instigator.

The negro is David A. Dudley, who Mayor Fielder telegraphed to Judge Crisp tonight, "Is incompetent, ignorant and vicious, being unacceptable to both parties, white and black."

The Americans office pays \$1,700, and \$900 is allowed for clerk hire. Thus it will be seen that the position is a fat one, which would be acceptable to many white republicans yet.

"Boss" Buck has recommended this vagabond negro, and the breeches maker and Harrison were only too glad to accept him, and force him upon the people of Americus.

This negro was a delegate to the Chicago convention put in by Pledger and his gang over Elbert Head, a very respectable and wealthy negro of Americus. Buck, perhaps, had one object in recommending this negro; to be certain that he could carry out his dicker with Harrison to give him the next delegation from Georgia to the republican convention.

Although this nomination has been sent to the senate, Judge Crisp and Senator Colquitt will make a fight against Dudley's confirmation. They have already wired for the negro's record, and received a reply that it would be sent on at once, with a protest from both whites and blacks of Americus against his confirmation.

MR. GRIMES SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. Grimes is in luck.

His bill for the establishment of a federal court in Columbus, to be known as the western division of the northern judicial district of Georgia, passed the house today, and immediately thereafter his bill for an hundred and fifty thousand public building at Columbus was reported favorably to the house.

It will pass, and although Mr. Cleveland vetoed it in the last congress, it is believed that Mr. Harrison will sign it, as it was a well-known fact that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to veto it to be consistent with his veto of the famous Alton, Penn., bill, which, it was alleged, he vetoed as a punishment to Congressman Sowden for voting against the Mills' tariff bill.

Judge Newman will preside at Columbus, and in the district will be the following counties: Muscogee, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Talbot, Taylor, Marion, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Schley, Webster, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Early, Miller and Terrell.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The Blair bill has been under discussion for two days in the senate, its author, "Grandma" Blair having consumed all the time in talking, and he has not yet concluded. A number of southern and some western senators who voted for the bill in the last congress, will oppose it this time, and they think it possible to defeat it in the senate.

However, the chances at present are that it will pass. In the house it will, perhaps, receive the solid republican vote, and at least a third of the democratic, although there is rapidly growing antagonism to it in both houses. Senator Colquitt announced today that he would vote for the bill.

R. Bowell has been appointed postmaster at Penfield, Greene county; W. Barrow, at Delta, Macon county, and Mrs. A. B. Gables, at Ty Ty, Worth county.

Congressman Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia, has resigned his position as treasurer of the Belt Line street railroad, on account of bad health.

THE RANDALL FUND.

The Associated Press sends out a statement tonight from Philadelphia that George W. Childs denies that a fund is being raised for Mrs. Randall, while the Philadelphia Inquirer yesterday printed an interview with Mr. Childs in which he affirmed the story, but asked that publicity would not be given to it. The various stories sent out every few days that Mr. Randall is dying are untrue. It is, however, true that his condition is very serious, and that his physicians and friends fear the worst, although they believe that he will live for weeks or months yet, perhaps longer. He is affected with the same trouble that carried off Judge Kelley. However, although Mr. Randall still reads all the papers and keeps thoroughly posted as to the doings in congress. He is even now preparing a statement on Reed's code of rules, which he intends giving to the country.

REED'S CODE.

Reed's code of rules were reported today, and Monday was set for their discussion. The democrats will filibuster against them, but will simply show up their unjustice to the country in a calm discussion upon the floor of the house. This they think the best course.

They consult themselves with the belief that they will have the next house, and then the republicans will experience what it is to be at the mercy of a majority of the other party.

WHAT TAYLOR SAYS.

C. H. J. Taylor, who is here attending the negro national convention, says that the convention, though large and representative, can be said to have done nothing worthy of notice, except to elect P. B. S. Pinckleback president of the national negro committee, which he says was a rebuke to Harrison, as it is well known that Pinckleback is offended at the president for some insulting remarks expressed to him by Harrison when he was being urged for a presidential appointment. Taylor also says that the Chicago gathering of negroes, where Pledger played a hand, was denounced by the Washington delegates as being composed of a lot of incendiary and ignorant negroes who represented no one but themselves. E. W. B.

THE BLACKS' ADDRESS.

Pinckleback's Letter to the Public Setting Forth Their Grievances.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The colored convention today elected ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinckleback president of the national organization, and issued the following address:

To the People of the United States: The colored American citizens of the United States in convention assembled, respectfully submit their grievances to the country and ask a favorable decision at the bar of public opinion. We regret that we cannot exercise certain parts of our country, a condition of affairs which, it is necessary for colored American citizens to meet in a separate body for the consideration of grave and important matters that are not consistent in their character. Being part of the citizenship of this country, we can assure our countrymen that we do not meet in separate convention from choice, but from necessity. It is because we have been compelled to meet in separate and distinct objects of attack and oppression, that we are compelled to meet in separate convention as colored American citizens, and to suggest ways and means to remedy the evils of which we are the victims, and to present, if possible, a repetition of their specie.

We call attention to a fact which no well-informed person can ignore, that the truth of the matter—dealing with popular elections, federal as well as local, in many states of the south, are in a great measure, nothing more than farcical formalities. The votes of colored American citizens in said

states are suppressed by violence or neutralized by fraud.

THE OLD CRY OF INTIMIDATION.

The fact has also been made apparent within the last few years that differences of opinion among separate party affiliations in these states afford colored American citizens in these states afford which are seeking a remedy for the wrongs of which we complain. We selected the colored policy of one of the two principal political parties in said states to regard "negro suffrage" as an evil within itself, and that the leaders and members of said party are determined to violently suppress the votes of colored American citizens, and makes no effort whatever may be made to convert the said offenses, through unfriendly courts, submitted while undergoing the sentence of said courts to such cruel and inhuman treatment, to make the condition worse than that of the slaves.

AGAINST SEPARATE CABS.

We are made the special objects of an unfriendly state legislation. Our wives and daughters, our mothers and sisters, are forced, in consequence of such legislation, to occupy seats, when riding in little and crowded cars. Colored American citizens will not be converted to the said offense, while undergoing the sentence of said courts to such cruel and inhuman treatment, to make the condition worse than that of the slaves.

The negro is David A. Dudley, who Mayor Fielder telegraphed to Judge Crisp tonight, "Is incompetent, ignorant and vicious, being unacceptable to both parties, white and black."

The Americans office pays \$1,700, and \$900 is allowed for clerk hire. Thus it will be seen that the position is a fat one, which would be acceptable to many white republicans yet.

"Boss" Buck has recommended this vagabond negro, and the breeches maker and Harrison were only too glad to accept him, and force him upon the people of Americus.

This negro was a delegate to the Chicago convention put in by Pledger and his gang over Elbert Head, a very respectable and wealthy negro of Americus. Buck, perhaps, had one object in recommending this negro; to be certain that he could carry out his dicker with Harrison to give him the next delegation from Georgia to the republican convention.

Although this nomination has been sent to the senate, Judge Crisp and Senator Colquitt will make a fight against Dudley's confirmation. They have already wired for the negro's record, and received a reply that it would be sent on at once, with a protest from both whites and blacks of Americus against his confirmation.

MR. GRIMES SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. Grimes is in luck.

His bill for the establishment of a federal court in Columbus, to be known as the western division of the northern judicial district of Georgia, passed the house today, and immediately thereafter his bill for an hundred and fifty thousand public building at Columbus was reported favorably to the house.

It will pass, and although Mr. Cleveland vetoed it in the last congress, it is believed that Mr. Harrison will sign it, as it was a well-known fact that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to veto it to be consistent with his veto of the famous Alton, Penn., bill, which, it was alleged, he vetoed as a punishment to Congressman Sowden for voting against the Mills' tariff bill.

Judge Newman will preside at Columbus, and in the district will be the following counties: Muscogee, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Talbot, Taylor, Marion, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Schley, Webster, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Early, Miller and Terrell.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The Blair bill has been under discussion for two days in the senate, its author, "Grandma" Blair having consumed all the time in talking, and he has not yet concluded. A number of southern and some western senators who voted for the bill in the last congress, will oppose it this time, and they think it possible to defeat it in the senate.

However, the chances at present are that it will pass. In the house it will, perhaps, receive the solid republican vote, and at least a third of the democratic, although there is rapidly growing antagonism to it in both houses. Senator Colquitt announced today that he would vote for the bill.

R. Bowell has been appointed postmaster at Penfield, Greene county; W. Barrow, at Delta, Macon county, and Mrs. A. B. Gables, at Ty Ty, Worth county.

Congressman Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia, has resigned his position as treasurer of the Belt Line street railroad, on account of bad health.

THE RANDALL FUND.

The Associated Press sends out a statement tonight from Philadelphia that George W. Childs denies that a fund is being raised for Mrs. Randall, while the Philadelphia Inquirer yesterday printed an interview with Mr. Childs in which he affirmed the story, but asked that publicity would not be given to it. The various stories sent out every few days that Mr. Randall is dying are untrue. It is, however, true that his condition is very serious, and that his physicians and friends fear the worst, although they believe that he will live for weeks or months yet, perhaps longer. He is affected with the same trouble that carried off Judge Kelley. However, although Mr. Randall still reads all the papers and keeps thoroughly posted as to the doings in congress. He is even now preparing a statement on Reed's code of rules, which he intends giving to the country.

REED'S CODE.

Reed's code of rules were reported today, and Monday was set for their discussion. The democrats will filibuster against them, but will simply show up their unjustice to the country in a calm discussion upon the floor of the house. This they think the best course.

They consult themselves with the belief that they will have the next house, and then the republicans will experience what it is to be at the mercy of a majority of the other party.

WHAT TAYLOR SAYS.

C. H. J. Taylor, who is here attending the negro national convention, says that the convention, though large and representative, can be said to have done nothing worthy of notice, except to elect P. B. S. Pinckleback president of the national negro committee, which he says was a rebuke to Harrison, as it is well known that Pinckleback is offended at the president for some insulting remarks expressed to him by Harrison when he was being urged for a presidential appointment. Taylor also says that the Chicago gathering of negroes, where Pledger played a hand, was denounced by the Washington delegates as being composed of a lot of incendiary and ignorant negroes who represented no one but themselves. E. W. B.

THE BLACKS' ADDRESS.

Pinckleback's Letter to the Public Setting Forth Their Grievances.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—The colored convention today elected ex-Governor P. B. S. Pinckleback president of the national organization, and issued the following address:

To the People of the United States: The colored American citizens of the United States in convention assembled, respectfully submit their grievances to the country and ask a favorable decision at the bar of public opinion. We regret that we cannot exercise certain parts of our country, a condition of affairs which, it is necessary for colored American citizens to meet in a separate body for the consideration of grave and important matters that are not consistent in their character. Being part of the citizenship of this country, we can assure our countrymen that we do not meet in separate convention from choice, but from necessity. It is because we have been compelled to meet in separate and distinct objects of attack and oppression, that we are compelled to meet in separate convention as colored American citizens, and to suggest ways and means to remedy the evils of which we are the victims, and to present, if possible, a repetition of their specie.

We call attention to a fact which no well-informed person can ignore, that the truth of the matter—dealing with popular elections, federal as well as local, in many states of the south, are in a great measure, nothing more than farcical formalities. The votes of colored American citizens in said

states are suppressed by violence or neutralized by fraud.

THE OLD CRY OF INTIMIDATION.

The fact has also been made apparent within the last few years that differences of opinion among separate party affiliations in these states afford colored American citizens in these states afford which are seeking a remedy for the wrongs of which we complain. We selected the colored policy of one of the two principal political parties in said states to regard "negro suffrage" as an evil within itself, and that the leaders and members of said party are determined to violently suppress the votes of colored American citizens, and makes no effort whatever may be made to convert the said offenses, through unfriendly courts, submitted while undergoing the sentence of said courts to such cruel and inhuman treatment, to make the condition worse than that of the slaves.

AGAINST SEPARATE CABS.

We are made the special objects of an unfriendly state legislation. Our wives and daughters, our mothers and sisters, are forced, in consequence of such legislation, to occupy seats, when riding in little and crowded cars. Colored American citizens will not be converted to the said offense, while undergoing the sentence of said courts to such cruel and inhuman treatment, to make the condition worse than that of the slaves.

The negro is David A. Dudley, who Mayor Fielder telegraphed to Judge Crisp tonight, "Is incompetent, ignorant and vicious, being unacceptable to both parties, white and black."

The Americans office pays \$1,700, and \$900 is allowed for clerk hire. Thus it will be seen that the position is a fat one, which would be acceptable to many white republicans yet.

"Boss" Buck has recommended this vagabond negro, and the breeches maker and Harrison were only too glad to accept him, and force him upon the people of Americus.

This negro was a delegate to the Chicago convention put in by Pledger and his gang over Elbert Head, a very respectable and wealthy negro of Americus. Buck, perhaps, had one object in recommending this negro; to be certain that he could carry out his dicker with Harrison to give him the next delegation from Georgia to the republican convention.

Although this nomination has been sent to the senate, Judge Crisp and Senator Colquitt will make a fight against Dudley's confirmation. They have already wired for the negro's record, and received a reply that it would be sent on at once, with a protest from both whites and blacks of Americus against his confirmation.

MR. GRIMES SUCCESSFUL.

Mr. Grimes is in luck.

His bill for the establishment of a federal court in Columbus, to be known as the western division of the northern judicial district of Georgia, passed the house today, and immediately thereafter his bill for an hundred and fifty thousand public building at Columbus was reported favorably to the house.

It will pass, and although Mr. Cleveland vetoed it in the last congress, it is believed that Mr. Harrison will sign it, as it was a well-known fact that Mr. Cleveland was compelled to veto it to be consistent with his veto of the famous Alton, Penn., bill, which, it was alleged, he vetoed as a punishment to Congressman Sowden for voting against the Mills' tariff bill.

Judge Newman will preside at Columbus, and in the district will be the following counties: Muscogee, Heard, Troup, Meriwether, Harris, Talbot, Taylor, Marion, Chattahoochee, Stewart, Schley, Webster, Quitman, Clay, Randolph, Early, Miller and Terrell.

THE BLAIR BILL.

The Blair bill has been under discussion for two days in the senate, its author, "Grandma" Blair having consumed all the time in talking, and he has not yet concluded. A number of southern and some western senators who voted for the bill in the last congress, will oppose it this time, and they think it possible to defeat it in the senate.

However, the chances at present are that it will pass. In the house it will, perhaps, receive the solid republican vote, and at least a third of the democratic, although there is rapidly growing antagonism to it in both houses. Senator Colquitt announced today that he would vote for the bill.

R. Bowell has been appointed postmaster at Penfield, Greene county; W. Barrow, at Delta, Macon county, and Mrs. A. B. Gables, at Ty Ty, Worth county.

Congressman Hugh A. Haralson, of Georgia, has resigned his position as treasurer of the Belt Line street railroad, on account of bad health.

THE RANDALL FUND.

The Associated Press sends out a statement tonight from Philadelphia that George W. Childs denies that a fund is being raised for Mrs. Randall, while the Philadelphia Inquirer yesterday printed an interview with Mr. Childs in which he affirmed the story, but asked that publicity would not be given to it. The various stories sent out every few days that Mr. Randall is dying are untrue. It is, however, true that his condition is very serious, and that his physicians and friends fear the worst, although they believe that he will live for weeks or months yet, perhaps longer. He is affected with the same trouble that carried off Judge Kelley. However, although Mr. Randall still reads all the papers and keeps thoroughly posted as to the doings in congress. He is even now preparing a statement on Reed's code of rules, which he intends giving to the country.

REED'S CODE.

Reed's code of rules were reported today, and Monday was set for their discussion. The democrats will filibuster against them, but will simply show up their unjustice to the country in a calm discussion upon the floor of the house. This they think the best course.

They consult themselves with the belief that they will have the next house, and then the republicans will experience what it is to be at the mercy of a majority of the other party.

WHAT TAYLOR SAYS.

C. H. J. Taylor, who is here attending the negro national convention, says that the convention, though large and representative, can be said to have done nothing worthy of notice, except to elect P. B. S. Pinckleback president of the national negro committee, which he says was a rebuke to Harrison, as it is well known that Pinckleback is offended at the president for some insulting remarks expressed to him by Harrison when he was being urged for a presidential

WHITFIELD IS DRY

AND THE CHURCH BELLS ARE RINGING MERRILY.

A hotly-contested election, in which the Prohibitionists come out ahead by an increased majority.

DALTON, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]— Whitfield county has again declared for prohibition by a large increased majority, the indications now being that it will be between four and five hundred.

THE VOTE HEAVY.

At this place the vote was very heavy, although the election was very quiet and orderly.

The larger part of the business men closed their houses and spent the day at the polls. This district gives a prohibition majority of sixty-three as against ten, two years ago and a wet majority four years ago.

Tunnel Hill gives a prohibition majority of eighty-one.

Tricke and Varnell give about the same.

Tilton and Cove City give small "anti" majorities.

THE DRY MEN JUBILANT.

The dry men are jubilant and are celebrating their victory by ringing the city church bells.

NO MORE ELECTIONS WANTED.

It is now proposed to try to get a bill passed to stop future elections.

SHOT BY A BURGLAR.

A terrible struggle in Camak—Lynch Probable.

NORWOOD, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—Mr. A. S. Rogers, a prominent merchant of Camak, was shot and seriously wounded this morning at 3 o'clock by a negro burglar, who had secured entrance to his store, where he was sleeping. The ball took effect between the tenth and eleventh rib on the right side, and came out at the point of the twelfth rib on the left side. The pistol the burglar used was a Smith & Wesson, thirty-eight, double action. Dr. R. W. Hubert and son, of Warrenton, were immediately summoned, and arrived at the scene in about an hour, and have been with Rogers all day, watching closely every change. The doctor said that Rogers was in a condition quite under the influence of opium. Dr. Hubert stated to your reporter that the wound was a dangerous one, and might prove fatal, but he was hopeful of Mr. Rogers's recovery.

THE BURGLAR'S PRESENCE.

Mr. Rogers sleeps in the rear portion of his store. He was aroused by the noise of the burglar in the front part, and having no weapon in the room, he quietly stepped out the window and aroused Messrs. Chapman, Boatwright, and Verdery to help capture the thief. On arriving at the store Mr. Rogers proceeded to investigate the noise, and having found the burglar in the side door, the burglar fired two times from the inside, the second shot taking effect as stated above. Mr. Rogers fired once, but to no effect. The burglar then ran away, pursued by Mr. John Chapman, who over took and captured the scoundrel without a weapon.

THE DESPERATE STRUGGLE.

The negro shot at Mr. Chapman twice in the chase, but the brave young man never checked speed till he caught the villain, when a desperate struggle ensued. In the scuffle the murderous wretch drew his knife and would have plunged it into his captor, but Mr. Chapman was on the alert. He knocked the knife from his hand, turned him, then tied and carried him to Warrenton jail for safe keeping in charge of Henry Mitchell.

A braver, more chivalrous deed has never been enacted than the capture of Bob Hill, the black villain, by Mr. Chapman. Mr. Chapman is made well, weighs one hundred and thirty and is only twenty-four years old. He is five feet six and weighs one hundred and ninety pounds. The burglar gave his name as Bob Hill, of LaGrange. He had in his possession three watches, six chains, suit of new clothes, a pair of new shoes, and valuable.

LYNCHING MAY FOLLOW.

The citizens of Camak and vicinity, both white and colored, are considerably stirred up over the recent events. The negro who is now held by Judge Lynch will settle the case before morning. The lynch law would have been indulged in this morning had it not been for the counsel of cooler heads.

DEATH OF THE YOUNG MAN.

Later—Mr. A. S. Rogers died at 11 o'clock tonight.

THEY WANT A SCALP.

The Augusta Committee of One Hundred demands Attention.

AUGUSTA, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—There was a meeting of the "committee of one hundred" tonight at the exchange. The only matter before them of public interest was a resolution providing for addressing a communication to the mayor and council asking for a report from the committee appointed to investigate the action of the registry clerk in the recent municipal election. After the election the committee of one hundred brought charges against the registry clerk. A committee of council was appointed to hear and investigate the charges. A sub-committee from the committee of one hundred was appointed to investigate committee, with formulated charges and witnesses to sustain them. Two months have since elapsed, and the investigation committee has never made any report to the council. The committee of one hundred does not propose to be thus silently ignored, and will demand that the council make a determination of some kind in the matter.

BATTLE IS HEARD FROM.

The Missing Young Farmer of Thomas County Located.

THOMASVILLE, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—Arthur Battle, the young Thomas county farmer who mysteriously disappeared from his home some months ago, has been a guest from Colorado, Texas to his brother, stating that he is completely broken down physically and financially and wishes to return home. His brother leaves for Texas today to bring him back. Your correspondent saw his father, Rev. J. C. Battle, who had been leaving the following facts: Young Battle became financially involved, and in his extreme efforts to extricate himself, he sold mortgaged property, expecting to make it good. His troubles increased, and mortgaged and disappointed and dreading to face exposure, he brooded over his condition, losing sleep until his desperation drove him into temporary insanity and his flight followed with the above result.

SHORT TELEGRAMS.

LEADER CITY, Ga., February 6.—At 1:25 o'clock this morning the through passenger train, No. 12, from Jacksonville, Fla., to Cincinnati, at the Florida end, while passing the savannah, Florida and Western sailing, left the track, the track clamp being lost, and allowing the rails to spread. The Fitzpatrick comedy company was aboard. R. T. Smith, of the company, had a rib broken. Mr. Kinnard, president of the company, on the head, arms and limbs. The Atlanta and other passengers were more or less scratched up. The East Tennessee, Virginia and Georgia passenger train, No. 13, was also passing, waiting a connection with the wrecked train.

A NEW CHURCH.

A Meeting to Be Held Tonight to Consider Such a Project.

The members of the Methodist church who reside in the south east part of the city will meet tonight to consider the establishment of a new church.

It has been for some time evident that a sufficient number of Methodists live south of the new capitol and east of Washington street to make it feasible to build a large church. Some time ago, Mr. W. H. Muller, of the city, the matter, will meet tonight at the residence of Mr. George Muse, on Capitol avenue, and some action will be taken to organize a congregation and locate the new house of worship.

Many of the gentlemen interested are wealthy, and if a church is built it will be one of the largest and finest in the city.

The Death of Mrs. Moore.

GRINNELL, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—John A. Morgan, a young man of this town, who had been a student from the Atlanta Medical college at their new commencement, died yesterday and was buried here today.

A young man by the name of Bowers had his hand cut off by a piece of Judi wood, in Union county Saturday last.

LEADS, Ga., February 6.—[Special.]—John Arnold, of the white mud, shot in the riot at Milledgeville January 28th, died this morning. The wife of Dr. John L. Moore. For some time past Mrs. Moore had been in feeble health, but her condition was considered better yesterday and her friends had hopes of her recovery. Mrs. Moore was a consistent member of the Presbyterian church and a lady admired for her Christian character.

IN SOCIETY'S DOMAIN.

THE KNOWLES-HILES WEDDING AT ROME, WEDNESDAY.

Local Society Events of Interest—Mrs. Peep's Musical and Mrs. Freeman's Luncheon—Other Society News.

Mr. N. Addison Knowles and his bride, nee Miss Hiles, of Rome, arrived in Atlanta yesterday on a special and spent some hours in the city.

Several of the guests who went to be present at the wedding were present at the same time and they give an interesting account of what they all agree in calling one of the most beautiful weddings that has ever taken place in Georgia.

In order to accommodate his friends, Editor Knowles procured a special car which started from Augusta on the morning of the wedding and when it arrived in Rome the following people were on board:

Rev. Dr. John W. Backwith, Episcopal Bishop of Georgia, Mrs. S. E. Knowles, Mr. and Mrs. E. D. Jones, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Hamer, Mr. and Mrs. Edward Young, Mr. and Mrs. C. M. King, Mr. and Mrs. Hal T. Lewis, and Messrs. James R. Park, E. A. Coplan, and Ed. James of Greensboro; Mr. and Mrs. Denby, and Mr. and Mrs. Bean, of Augusta; Miss Schaller, of Athens; Hon. Frank O'Bryan and Mr. E. A. Sandford, of Atlanta.

The wedding took place Wednesday evening at the First Methodist church, and in order to accommodate the throng of guests, the doors were thrown open at 7 o'clock, although the ceremony was not to begin until after 8. When the bridal party finally arrived there was not an inch of standing room, and the usher who was to be in charge of the door was obliged to stand on the steps of the church.

One of the ushers was a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

The professor who had been engaged to play the organ, was obliged to play a bullet. The other was long and thin. The round skull was that of a criminal hung in Mississippi forty-six years ago for the murder of an entire family. The other skull was that of a harmless old woman, a street beggar.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE. BONDS, STOCKS AND MONEY.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

New York exchange buying at par and selling at $\frac{1}{2}$ premium.

STATE AND CITY BONDS. Bid. Asked.

New Georgia 4% 30 year	119 1/2	120
Georgia 7s, gold	102	103
Georgia 7s, 1886	115	—
S. C. Brown	102	107
S. C. Brown	105	—
Atlanta 8s 1892	126	—
Atlanta 8s, 1892	104	—
Atlanta 7s, 1892	118	—
Atlanta 7s, 1890	113	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	114	—
Atlanta 6s, short date	109	—
Atlanta 6s, long date	106	107
Atlanta 4% 30 year	106	105
Augusta 7s, long date	115	—
Macon 6s	114	—
Columbus 6s	103	—

ATLANTA BANK STOCKS.

Atlanta National	300	—
Atlanta Banking Company	125	—
Germania Bank and Banking Co.	125	—
Metropolitan Bank	125	—
Bank of the State of Georgia	150	—
Gate City National	140	—
Capital City	125	—
Loew's Drug Company	125	—
Merch. & Mechanics P'tg & L'n	95	100
Atlanta Trust and Banking Co.	125	—
Traders' Bank	100	—

RAILROAD STOCKS.

Georgia 6s, 1897	107 1/2	—
Georgia 6s, 1910	113	—
Georgia 6s, 1922	115	—
Central 7s	105	—
Charlton, Columbia and Augusta	108	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, 1st	117	—
Atlanta and Charlotte, income	100	—
Western Atlantic, 2d	103	—
Georgia Pacific, 1st	111	—
Georgia Pacific, 2d	81	83
Americus, Prest. & L'n, 1st, 7s	110	—
Marietta and Mont. 1st	95	98
Sav., Americans and Co.	100	—

THE STOCK MARKET.

The Day on the Floor of the New York Stock Exchange.

NEW YORK, February 6.—The stock market was more active today and displayed a firmer tone throughout most of the day, though it was considerably below the level of activity in the forenoon, and some irregularity during the entire session.

The bears were not so aggressive as usual of late, and their feeble attempts to depress prices were met by such resistance that, during the afternoon especially, they were more inclined to endeavor to cover their outstanding shorts than to hammer the list.

Disquieting rumors from Chicago, which have been so many of late, were dispelled by the absence of any news from London of the most encouraging character. As a result coal stocks, especially Reading and Jersey Central, were much stronger, in the former especially large block of shorts being covered. The short interest is still very large, though today loaning rates were easy. Prices again crossed 41, and at that figure a large block of stock was supposed to have been sought for shorting, but the market was too strong to permit this.

On the floor of the exchange, Bock Island was strong up to 83, at which figure there seemed to be plenty of stock for sale, and it was not until late in the afternoon that it got much beyond it, though it came back again after the close. Foreigners were again active in Louisville and Nashville. It scored a rise of a full point, though there was no special activity in the stock. In truth there was great strength in the stock. In trust, and some very strong business, and it rose from 59 1/2 to 59, retaining most of the improvement at the close. Among the inactive stocks, Manhattan was again conspicuous for its strength, being helped by the improved prospects of the fair, bill, and Louisville, New Albany and Chicago shot up suddenly in the last hour from 49 to 51 1/2, closing at 51. The rest of the list were dull throughout, with some irregularity in the first hour, and dealings reached to a smaller number of stocks than for the past few days. Speculative activity is still confined principally to operators for short account, but declines meet with such resistance that traders quickly take the bull side on any appearance of a rally.

Final changes today are generally advances and while Chicago and East Illinois lost 1 cent, Jersey Central rose 2 1/2, Colorado coal 2 1/2, Louisville and Nashville 1. Businesses done reached 162,775 shares of the listed stocks and 65,515 shares of unlisted.

Exchange quiet and steady at 48 1/2-48 3/4.

Money easy at 3 1/2-3 1/2.

Subtreasury balances: Coin \$162,949,000; currency \$6,410,000.

Governments dull but steady; 4s 123 1/2; 4s 104 1/2; 5s 104 1/2.

Specie and currency.

Ala. Class A to 5. 107 1/2. N. O. Pacific 1st ... 92 1/2

do. Class B 5s ... 110 N. Y. Central ... 106 1/2

Ca. 7s, mortgage ... 101 1/2 N.Y. Western ... 121

N. & C. 6s ... 103 N.Y. Central ... 106 1/2

N. & C. 7s ... 90 1/2 do. preferred ... 74 1/2

S. C. co. Brown ... 101 1/2 Pacific Mail ... 39

Tennessee ... 107 1/2 Readings ... 41 1/2

Penn. & St. L. ... 102 1/2 & L. & P. ... 41 1/2

Tenn. settl'mt's 3s ... 74 Rich. & W. P. Terl ... 22

Virginia 8s ... 48 Rock Island ... 93

Virginia coal ... 95 do. preferred ... 67 1/2

do. preferred ... 141 Texas Pacific ... 21 1/2

Del and Lack ... 136 Tenn. Coal & Iron ... 84 1/2

Erie ... 127 Union Pacific ... 67 1/2

East Texas, new ... 27 Union Pacific ... 67 1/2

Lake Shore ... 106 Missouri Pacific ... 74 1/2

Louisville & Nash ... 99 Western Union ... 85

Memphis & Char ... 54 do. in trust ... 26

Mo. & Ohio ... 100 do. in trust ... 26

Nash. & Chat. ... 102 100red. \$100rights

*Bid. 10%dividend.

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS & STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1889. 1889. 1889. 1889.

Saturday. 2002 16280 16496 32096 67350 91276

Monday. 8. 2034 16114 16114 16114 16114 16114

Tuesday. 19 16245 16245 16245 16245 16245

Wednesday. 20136 16945 8222 39922 66413 88947

Thursday. 1865 19045 5328 10610 67069 88776

Friday. 11907 93193 92879 115313 115313

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS & STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1889. 1889. 1889. 1889.

Saturday. 2002 16280 16496 32096 67350 91276

Monday. 8. 2034 16114 16114 16114 16114 16114

Tuesday. 19 16245 16245 16245 16245 16245

Wednesday. 20136 16945 8222 39922 66413 88947

Thursday. 1865 19045 5328 10610 67069 88776

Friday. 11907 93193 92879 115313 115313

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS & STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1889. 1889. 1889. 1889.

Saturday. 2002 16280 16496 32096 67350 91276

Monday. 8. 2034 16114 16114 16114 16114 16114

Tuesday. 19 16245 16245 16245 16245 16245

Wednesday. 20136 16945 8222 39922 66413 88947

Thursday. 1865 19045 5328 10610 67069 88776

Friday. 11907 93193 92879 115313 115313

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS & STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1889. 1889. 1889. 1889.

Saturday. 2002 16280 16496 32096 67350 91276

Monday. 8. 2034 16114 16114 16114 16114 16114

Tuesday. 19 16245 16245 16245 16245 16245

Wednesday. 20136 16945 8222 39922 66413 88947

Thursday. 1865 19045 5328 10610 67069 88776

Friday. 11907 93193 92879 115313 115313

THE COTTON MARKETS.

CONSTITUTION OFFICE,
ATLANTA, February 6, 1890.

The following is the statement of the consolidated net receipts, exports and stock:

RECEIPTS, EXPORTS & STOCK.

1890. 1890. 1889. 1889. 1889. 1889.

Saturday. 2002 16280 16496 32096 67350 91276

Monday. 8. 2034 16114 16114 16114 16114 16114

Tuesday. 19 16245 16245 16245 16245 16245

Wednesday. 20136 16945 8222 39922 66413 88947

Thursday. 1865 19045 5328

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.
The Daily (including Sunday) \$10 00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages) 2 00
The Weekly (12 Pages) 1 25
All Editions Send Postpaid.

Vol. 1. Other contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price expected.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
Will be delivered to any address in the city
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION

\$2 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

Judge Speer Decides a Notable Case.

United States Judge Emory Speer's decision in the sensational Tutty-Ward misrepresentation case will be found in another column.

The facts in the case, briefly stated, are these: Charles Tutty, a white citizen of Liberty county, in this state, went with Rose Ward, of that county, a woman of African descent, to the District of Columbia, where they were married. If the two had remained in that locality, where marriages between the races are legal, they would have kept out of trouble, but they returned to Liberty county, and were indicted. The defendants asked for a removal of their case to the United States court, assigning various reasons for their request. Judge Speer refused to grant the petition and remanded the case to the state court. His opinion will repay perusal. It is luminous, strong, and tracks the law straight along.

It is, of course, possible that Tutty and his black sweetheart will make their escape, but it is a settled fact that they cannot reside in Georgia as man and wife. Judge Speer has made the law of the case so plain that a similar attempt to dodge the Georgia statute against such marriages will probably never be made again.

Electric Wires in England.

Electric lighting is a new thing in England, and the able scientists of that country are filling the magazines and newspapers full of valuable information and alarming warnings.

Charles W. Vincent, a recent writer in a British monthly, tells his countrymen that with the laying of overhead wires and underground conductors, people must be prepared to face perils heretofore unknown.

Mr. Vincent says that electricity is dangerous in three ways. When in great quantity, but of small intensity, it destroys by fusion conductors of insufficient capacity and semi-conductors.

Again, when it is of high intensity, it destroys insufficient or semi-conductors by disrupting or heating, or both, and frequently leaves its road, and marks out a new pathway.

Lastly, whenever electricity enters or leaves an electric conductor, by its mere presence in one, it evokes a momentary current of electricity in neighboring conductors. This is called induction.

The English authority quoted says that to make electric lighting safe we must have conducting wires of large size and great capacity and conductivity, perfect insulation, currents of low tension and installations for limited areas.

After reading this discouraging essay we cannot blame the Londoners if they protest against the new mode of lighting, especially when the fact is considered that it is proposed to send alternating currents through the streets of London at a pressure of from 10,000 to 15,000 volts.

It is all right—or will be. Steam frightened people when it was first introduced. It still destroys and kills, but we must have it. So it is with electricity. It is a necessity, and we are going to regulate it.

Major Serpa Pinto's Future.

The sudden popularity of Major Serpa Pinto, in Portugal, is perfectly natural under the circumstances.

It caused a thrill of pride to run through the Portuguese masses when this bluff soldier made a stand against the English in Africa for the rights of his country, and it is no wonder that he became a popular hero.

But Major Pinto is in danger. Because the Portuguese are cheering him, just now, it does not follow that he is cut out for a great general, statesman or leader. The probability is that we have seen him at his best—as a rough soldier who has the manhood to indulge in a little game of bluff with a superior power. Taking this view of the case, we must regret his weakness in yielding so far to his friends as to accept their call to the leadership of the republicans who now have designs against the throne.

Time and again, in many countries, the experiment has been tried of bringing a brave soldier to the front in politics, and many times the experiment has resulted disastrously. The new Portuguese leader may fall ignominiously like Boulanger, when he attempts the role of that gallant soldier and incapable politician. Even if he should succeed in overturning the monarchy he would probably be tempted to make himself military dictator. But we do not believe that the major will get to that point. The government liked him well enough in his place out of Africa, but when he comes home to kick up a row, it will be quite another matter.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesman is attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. From these first maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

It is a waste of time to attempt the impossible. The speaker and his henchmen

are now brought to a point where they must provide rules for the government of the house. If they try any extraordinary experiments with parliamentary law they will certainly suffer before the fun is over. The sensible thing for them to do is to frame a good working set of rules, suited to the business of the body, and in the line of time-honored precedents. Then the business of the house will proceed smoothly, and the interests of the country will have a better showing.

If Speaker Reed secures a set of bad rules, so much the worse for him.

LA GRIPPE in Atlanta has nearly worn out the stupid McGinty business.

THE REV. DR. WILD, of Toronto, has discovered that the Bible is against the annexation of Canada to the United States. We give up the idea, doctor.

DR. TALMAGE considerably got through with a gripe in Vienna. It was very gently man in him not to worry his friends over here with it.

THE SPEAKER of the British house of commons roars poultry. Our American speaker roars Cain.

SARAH BARNHART has a pet alligator. She should get an asp and train herself for the Cleopatra business.

EDITORIAL COMMENT.

There is a touch of something more than humor in the newspaper joke that a British symphony has approached Speaker Reed with the request to name his lowest selling price for the entire country.

ALBERT S. CROWK, a Chicago lawyer, convicted of perjury in 1888, has just been pardoned. From the time of his conviction he had been allowed to remain in jail, but as he could not receive his pardon without going to prison, he was sent there for ten minutes. To the astonishment of the officials, he asked for his discharge from jail, and was given it. The doorman, and transportation request was granted, but when he next asked for a new suit of citizens clothes he was at once hustled off. Having been in prison ten minutes he demanded all the privileges of an old convict.

IT IS ALL Nonsense to say that the backbone of winter is broken. It never had any backbone. It has been as limber as a wet rag from the beginning. It entered with drip, then it was grip, and next it will be skip.

IT WILL BE NEWS to the good people of Rhode Island to learn that the headquarters of his Satanic majesty is located somewhere within its limited domain. A voodoo doctor was sentenced to three years' imprisonment for teaching this doctrine in West Chester, and also for his failure to drive the evil spirit away from a Chester county colored man's home and back to their Paganish relatives.

This is another reminder. The Imperial Imp is getting in his work on the republican side of the house. He has telephone connection with all the republican newspaper.

THE PUPPETERS are jumping on George William Curtis, for saying that the press is unfair. The Boston Herald has collected a number of opinions on the subject. Senator John Sherman says: "Mr. Curtis might as well classify the whole human race as liars and rascals, as to generalize as do concerning the newspapers of the day. Substantially the same truth is contained in the remark by President Warren, of Boston university, that he finds 'great newspapers like great men—particularly like the great men who make them.'

THE NEW YORK TRIBUNE tells this story about General Sherman: He was in New York town just after the election, and attended church on Sunday with Andrew Johnson, who was then vice-president, and one or two other prominent men. The minister was a young Irishman, and like Peter Cartwright, he seized the good opportunity to "roast the great ones of this earth over the coals." His opening prayer was short, fervid, and left not a shadow of a chance for Andrew Johnson to enjoy an agreeable hereafter unless he repented. The minister had broadened his doctrine, as well as when he had remained in his room for three weeks past with an attack of pneumonia, and is yet sick, though recovering.

THE SCIENCE OF MUSIC.

Professor Sternberg's Excellent Lecture on Music—Its Effect on Humanity.

A brilliant lecture on music was given last evening by Professor Sternberg at the Unitarian church. After declaring his intention to do as little violence as possible to the English language, Professor Sternberg proceeded in well-chosen terms to entice his audience by a lucid and exhaustive explanation of his subject.

To show the power of music, the lecturer called the opening scene in Goethe's Faust, when the learned doctor, worn out by life of failure, was about to take his own life, and just as he put the poison to his lips, the sound of Easter hymn from the neighboring church rescued him and renewed his love of life.

Professor Sternberg divided music into its component parts; he showed how the vibration of air causes sound and if the vibrations were irregular the result was noise, and if regular musical tones was the result. Melody, he said, was the result of the three elements which constitute music.

The lecture was illustrated by frequent examples on the piano. In conclusion Professor Sternberg spoke of the power of music over the masses and the insane, and strongly advocated the study of science in the public schools.

A YOUNG LADY'S DEATH.

Miss Mand Carter's Young Life Ended With Pneumonia.

There was a sad death Wednesday night. Miss Mand Carter, the daughter of Mr. C. Carter, had been suffering with pneumonia for some time, and in spite of the most tender nursing and the medical attention, she passed away.

Miss Carter was nearly nineteen years of age, and a most lovable young lady, the shining center of a large circle of relatives and friends. Her untimely and sudden passing is aching blow to those who knew and loved her so well.

The funeral exercises will occur today, and the pallbearers will be the relatives and friends of the deceased.

Mr. Tienken makes the application as agent, but he does not state for whom he is agent, and the city he represents. The funeral will be held at the residence of Mr. and Mrs. C. Carter.

The services will be conducted by Rev. Mr. Dunn, at the residence, No. 49 Martin street, and were touchingly beautiful.

AN OLD LADY'S DEATH.

Mrs. George Dodge, an unmarried lady living on Rhodes street, died yesterday. She was 65 years old. Her remains were sent to Griffin for interment yesterday afternoon.

LITTLE BESSIE BEAN'S FUNERAL.

Laid to Rest in the Vault in Westview Cemetery.

LITTLE BESSIE MAY, the sweet six-year-old daughter of Mr. R. L. Bean, was laid to rest in the vault in Westview cemetery yesterday afternoon. She was a beautiful child, and intelligent beyond her years. Her funeral service was attended by many of the friends of the deceased parents, who are heart-broken over their sad loss.

The services were conducted by Rev. Mr. Dunn, at the residence, No. 49 Martin street, and were touchingly beautiful.

UNITED STATES COURT.

To Adjourn for the Term Some Time Next Week.

The United States, circuit and district courts will adjourn for the term some time next week, not later than the 14th.

The March term begins on the 10th of that month.

For the remainder of this term no jury business is to be transacted, the term having been discharged some three or four days ago.

Pleading Guilty.

Five moonshiners plead guilty yesterday to violation of the internal revenue laws.

They were William Fincaun and Cleo Fincaun, of Marion county; Ransom F. Cain, of Lumpkin; and Riley Stiles, of Union.

All are white men and the sentences were light.

Moonshiners Arrested.

Deputy Marshal George W. Grant came in yesterday with John Edwards, a revenue agent from White county. Edwards went jail default of bond. A still was captured and destroyed with about fifteen hundred gallons of moonshine.

Deputy Marshal Cape was here yesterday after a prisoner in Fulton county jail, who is wanted as a witness in the case of J. S. Burrell, G. M. Eller and E. G. Cooper, moonshiners from Towns county. The trial is to be had in Gainesville.

Victor Davis was brought in by Deputy Marshal M. W. Scott, and plead guilty before Judge Newman yesterday. Arrested in Lumpkin county when the warrant was sworn out against him, but ran away three or four months ago to Bartow county, where he was captured.

PEOPLE HERE AND THERE.

TRIVIER—Captain Trivier, the French explorer, says that the natives of Central Africa cannot provide for themselves.

TALMAINE—Dr. Talmage ran a footrace with Mr. Gladstone up and down a hill in England. The doctor does not name the winner.

PINTO—Major Serpa Pinto bids fair to become the Bonaparte of Portugal.

EDWARD—Miss Nellie Bly has signed a contract to lecture.

PARK—Editor Park thought he would introduce American methods of journalism in London. Editor Park is now in jail.

THIS IS VOUCHED FOR.

A little East Pine street three-year-old was begging her mama to allow her to go out for a walk. "Mama," she pleaded, "please let me do, I—I—" and she hesitated; then as a right thought struck her, "I want to walk out and see God."

"Why, darling, you can't see God. Where do you expect to see him?"

"Up on Peachtree!"

THE INSIDE FACTS

ABOUT CONTEMPLATED CHANGES IN THE R. AND D.

Major Peyton Randolph May Resign, and if He Does, Look Out for Changes—About Sol Haas and Major Green.

Sol Haas, vice-president, traffic.

W. H. Green, general superintendent, transportation.

Here are the inside facts about the contemplated Richmond and Danville changes.

An official of that road high in authority, and one who knows whereof he speaks, says:

"There is something in the rumors of changes in the Richmond and Danville. Major Randolph may resign his position of general manager, and if he does, you may look for this sort of an arrangement: Sol Haas will be made one of the vice-presidents, with entire charge of traffic, and Major Green will be given entire charge of the transportation department. Mind you, that is predicted on Major Randolph's resigning. If he takes such a step, it will be because of his failing health. Nobody could stand higher with the owners of the system than he does, and it will be only because of his bad health that there will be any change at all."

But will Major Randolph resign?

The report that he fully expects to do so comes from Richmond, and though only a rumor is generally believed here.

"And when the official announcement of the change comes," added the official above quoted, "you will find that the official announcement reads about as I have put it."

Major Randolph Recovering.

WASHINGTON, February 6.—[Special.]

Notwithstanding the rumor to the contrary, Major Peyton Randolph has no idea of resigning his position as general manager of the Richmond and Danville. At least, this is the information given out at the headquarters of the road, here. Major Randolph has been confined to his room for three weeks past with an attack of pneumonia, and is yet sick, though recovering.

THE COTTON FIELD.

Mr. REINHARDT WARM

BECAUSE THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN GO AGAINST

A Petition for Work on the North Side After Granting One on the South Side—Mayor Glenn Issues a Veto.

"I am opposed to that kind of work. It is discrimination, and discrimination of the worst sort. If south Atlanta can get what she wants, I think north Atlanta should have just as much of the same thing."

Hon. A. M. Reinhardt was warm when he said it.

The board of aldermen was in session, and a north side petition was being snowed under.

Just before that petition was taken up, Clerk Woodward read one for sidewalks and curbing on Ira street.

The common council had ordered the work, and Clerk Woodward championed the paper through the board.

Then Clerk Woodward presented a paper asking for sidewalks and curbing work on Pine street.

"That place is in a terrible fix," remarked

Mr. Reinhardt, "and we should concur with the council and order it fixed. The grade is awful, and should be remedied."

"I understand," said Mayor Pro Tem Hutchison, "that that street is occupied by the Fulton County street railway track and that the cars don't use it. They should get off the street or use the track."

IN BRIEF.

DAY IN CON-

TRACTS AND ATLANTA AND GOSPEL LEAVES

R. Wm. Jones has

arrived to Virginia, and was called home, and has already been taken advantage of by a number of home seekers.

Besides M. W. R. Berry, mention of whose purchase of a lot at the corner of West Peachtree and Peters park yesterday, there are others who will erect handsome residences on Peters Land company property at once.

Miss Eva Stowe, has bought a lot fronting on West Peachtree and adjoining that of Mr. Berry. Her plans are in the hands of an architect, and two handsome residences will soon be up on this beautiful piece of ground.

Dr. C. T. Breckinridge, and Dr. J. W. Pinson have purchased lots on North Calhoun street, and will build very soon. Dr. Pinson was for

years resident physician at Allegheny Springs, Virginia. He comes to live in Atlanta for his own health and that of his family.

On Juniper street, which is just back of the Seltzer block on Peachtree, Colonel I. W. Avery has bought a beautiful lot for a home. Colonel Avery's home will be a model, ready for occupancy in a few months.

Adjoining Colonel Avery, Professor Alfred Baril has bought a lot. His plans are now being perfected, and work on a beautiful home will be begun in a short time.

There are quite a number of others who contemplate building on portions of this property.

At Marietta.

W. M. Scott & Co. conducted a successful auction sale of town lots at Marietta yesterday. Eighteen lots of the Maxwell addition were sold, all at satisfactory prices.

A number of Atlanta people went up to attend the sale, and several invested in Marietta dirt. Here are the buyers and prices:

Captain Truman, \$255; John Calvin, \$250; H. C. Clegg, \$300; Mrs. N. Northcott, \$20; Captain W. H. D. Dillinger, \$150; Mrs. Ann Donnelly, \$150; Miss Ann Donnelly, \$155; C. M. Crosby, \$150; C. M. Crosby, \$150; C. M. Crosby, \$100; T. M. Hale, \$80; C. M. Crosby, \$125; T. B. Glover, \$105; T. B. Glover, \$75; I. L. Barnes, \$240; H. F. Thomas, \$225; H. F. Thomas, \$225.

\$1,100 Profit in Eighteen Months.

The sale of an acre lot on the south side yesterday, by Messrs. Krouse & Welch, was an illustration of the healthy advance of Atlanta real estate. The lot in question was the property of F. F. Gaines and H. L. Woodward, and had sold for \$25,000.

This purchase is conceded to be a splendid bargain by disinterested parties and real estate agents. Mr. Gaines paid \$1,000 for the property just eighteen months ago, which shows a rapid appreciation in values.

Messrs. Krouse & Welch say that a notable and gratifying feature in real estate transactions during the last sixty days, has been the very large percentage of sales for cash.

A handsome profit.

A few days ago mention was made of the sale of six shares of Ormewood syndicate stock by Dr. B. L. McIntosh of Marietta, for \$8,000, six thousand dollars profit on a six month's investment.

The sale of the stock to Dr. McIntosh for two thousand dollars, but it was Mr. H. L. Woodward who made the deal for Dr. McIntosh by which he realized such a handsome profit.

MONTHLY MEETING

Of the Executive Committee of the Home for the Friendless.

A regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Home for the Friendless, was held yesterday morning in the parlor of the Young Men's Library association.

The reports from all the various committees showed an exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs.

A full attendance was present, and all the ladies were well pleased with the progress and prospects of the home. The home is now full of inmates, and is performing a great work for the city.

At present the home has no permanent matron. Miss Napier is present in charge in that capacity, and it is probable that she will be permanently retained. She has been temporarily engaged for weeks past.

Mr. J. M. Beath, chairman of the executive committee, said that a permanent appointment would probably be made at the next meeting.

HIGH Coal Book.

A book that has always sold for \$2, can now be bought for 50 cents, or sent by mail to any address, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALTON furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

Coal! Wood!

We have on hand for sale the following: 75 tons white ash broken anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.

60 tons coke anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.

200 tons Beaver Creek lump coal \$4.50 per ton.

300 tons Jelllico lump coal \$4.50 per ton.

300 tons wood coal \$1.50 per ton.

100 tons brown coal \$1.50 per ton.

97 W. Peters street. Telephone 327.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

The housekeepers' friend, a first-class cook book.

From the Somerville Journal.

Ardent suitor—Do you love me, darling?

Modern girl—I don't know. How much are you worth?

Since Mr. L. M. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is claimed phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home Journal.

MENTED.

old Badge By G. A. E.

of the department of the Republic-

-month, a beauti-

The badge was

presented to

the commanding

-by

bly by sickness

the encamp-

-of the de-

-of Atlanta, to-

-duty was

of the post-

-A. M. Swartz-

-pointed star

-with minia-

-the two silver

-Beneath the

-in which are

-89. Below

-the badge of the

-general's regi-

-divisions of

-by the

-On the re-

-Col. 1st Reg-

-having been

-Reserve

-General Lewis

-ment.

-A. C. G. A.

-made to order

-jeweler of

-made by

-all.

WILL BUILD HOMES.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE RECENTLY BOUGHT LOTS

FOR THE BUILDING OF HOMES—Real Estate Is Active, and Each Day Brings Transfers—A Sale in Marietta.

The formation of the Peters Land company, which places the Peters estate on the market, has already been taken advantage of by a number of home seekers.

Besides M. W. R. Berry, mention of whose purchase of a lot at the corner of West Peachtree and Peters park yesterday, there are others who will erect handsome residences on Peters Land company property at once.

Miss Eva Stowe, has bought a lot fronting on West Peachtree and adjoining that of Mr. Berry. Her plans are in the hands of an architect, and two handsome residences will soon be up on this beautiful piece of ground.

Dr. C. T. Breckinridge, and Dr. J. W. Pinson have purchased lots on North Calhoun street, and will build very soon. Dr. Pinson was for

years resident physician at Allegheny Springs, Virginia. He comes to live in Atlanta for his own health and that of his family.

On Juniper street, which is just back of the Seltzer block on Peachtree, Colonel I. W. Avery has bought a beautiful lot for a home. Colonel Avery's home will be a model, ready for occupancy in a few months.

Adjoining Colonel Avery, Professor Alfred Baril has bought a lot. His plans are now being perfected, and work on a beautiful home will be begun in a short time.

There are quite a number of others who contemplate building on portions of this property.

At Marietta.

W. M. Scott & Co. conducted a successful auction sale of town lots at Marietta yesterday. Eighteen lots of the Maxwell addition were sold, all at satisfactory prices.

A number of Atlanta people went up to attend the sale, and several invested in Marietta dirt. Here are the buyers and prices:

Captain Truman, \$255; John Calvin, \$250; H. C. Clegg, \$300; Mrs. N. Northcott, \$20; Captain W. H. D. Dillinger, \$150; Mrs. Ann Donnelly, \$150; Miss Ann Donnelly, \$155; C. M. Crosby, \$150; T. M. Hale, \$80; C. M. Crosby, \$125; T. B. Glover, \$105; T. B. Glover, \$75; I. L. Barnes, \$240; H. F. Thomas, \$225; H. F. Thomas, \$225.

\$1,100 Profit in Eighteen Months.

The sale of an acre lot on the south side yesterday, by Messrs. Krouse & Welch, was an illustration of the healthy advance of Atlanta real estate. The lot in question was the property of F. F. Gaines and H. L. Woodward, and had sold for \$25,000.

This purchase is conceded to be a splendid bargain by disinterested parties and real estate agents. Mr. Gaines paid \$1,000 for the property just eighteen months ago, which shows a rapid appreciation in values.

Messrs. Krouse & Welch say that a notable and gratifying feature in real estate transactions during the last sixty days, has been the very large percentage of sales for cash.

A handsome profit.

A few days ago mention was made of the sale of six shares of Ormewood syndicate stock by Dr. B. L. McIntosh of Marietta, for \$8,000, six thousand dollars profit on a six month's investment.

The sale of the stock to Dr. McIntosh for two thousand dollars, but it was Mr. H. L. Woodward who made the deal for Dr. McIntosh by which he realized such a handsome profit.

MONTHLY MEETING

Of the Executive Committee of the Home for the Friendless.

A regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Home for the Friendless, was held yesterday morning in the parlor of the Young Men's Library association.

The reports from all the various committees showed an exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs.

A full attendance was present, and all the ladies were well pleased with the progress and prospects of the home. The home is now full of inmates, and is performing a great work for the city.

At present the home has no permanent matron. Miss Napier is present in charge in that capacity, and it is probable that she will be permanently retained. She has been temporarily engaged for weeks past.

Mr. J. M. Beath, chairman of the executive committee, said that a permanent appointment would probably be made at the next meeting.

HIGH Coal Book.

A book that has always sold for \$2, can now be bought for 50 cents, or sent by mail to any address, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DALTON furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

DR. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

Coal! Wood!

We have on hand for sale the following: 75 tons white ash broken anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.

60 tons coke anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.

200 tons Beaver Creek lump coal \$4.50 per ton.

300 tons Jelllico lump coal \$4.50 per ton.

300 tons wood coal \$1.50 per ton.

97 W. Peters street. Telephone 327.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

The housekeepers' friend, a first-class cook book.

From the Somerville Journal.

Ardent suitor—Do you love me, darling?

Modern girl—I don't know. How much are you worth?

Since Mr. L. M. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been so marked that it is claimed phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett.—The Boston Home Journal.

MENTED.

old Badge By G. A. E.

of the department of the Republic-

-month, a beauti-

The badge was

presented to

the commanding

-by

bly by sickness

the encamp-

-of the de-

-of Atlanta, to-

-duty was

of the post-

-A. M. Swartz-

-pointed star

-with minia-

-the two silver

-Beneath the

-in which are

-89. Below

-the badge of the

-general's regi-

-divisions of

-by the

-On the re-

-Col. 1st Reg-

-having been

-Reserve

-General Lewis

-ment.

-A. C. G. A.

-made to order

-jeweler of

-made by

-all.

G. A. R. 2887,

made to order

-jeweler

-of

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY, SUNDAY AND WEEKLY.

The Daily (Including Sunday) \$10.00
The Sunday (20 or 24 Pages) 2.00
The Weekly (12 Pages) 1.25
All Editions Sent Postpaid.

Volunteer contributions for which compensation is desired must be marked with the price ex- pected.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

\$2 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

Judge Speer Decides a Notable Case.

United States Judge Emory Speer's decision in the sensational Tutty-Ward misce- gination case will be found in another column.

The facts in the case, briefly stated, are these: Charles Tutty, a white citizen of Liberty county, in this state, went with Rose Ward, of that county, a woman of African descent, to the District of Columbia, where they were married. If the two had remained in that locality, where marriages between the races are legal, they would have kept out of trouble, but they returned to Liberty county, and were indicted. The defendants asked for a removal of their case to the United States court, assigning various reasons for their request. Judge Speer refused to grant the petition and remanded the case to the state court. His opinion will repay perusal. It is luminous, strong, and tracks the law straight along.

It is, of course, possible that Tutty and his black sweetheart will make their escape, but it is a settled fact that they cannot reside in Georgia as man and wife. Judge Speer has made the law of the case so plain that a similar attempt to dodge the Georgia statute against such marriage will probably never be made again.

Electric Wires in England.

Electric lighting is a new thing in England and the able scientists of that country are filling the magazines and newspapers full of valuable information and alarming warn- ings.

Charles W. Vincent, a recent writer in a British monthly, tells his countrymen that with the laying of overhead wires and underground conductors, people must be prepared to face perils heretofore unknown.

Mr. Vincent says that electricity is dangerous in three ways. When in great quantity, but of small intensity, it destroys by fusion conductors of insufficient capacity and semi- conductors.

Again, when it is of high intensity, it destroys insufficient or semi-conductors by disrupting or heating, or both, and frequently leaves its road, and marks out a new path- way.

Lastly, whenever electricity enters or leaves an electric conductor, by its mere presence in one, it evokes a momentary current of electricity in neighboring conductors. This is called induction.

The English authority quoted says that to make electric lighting safe we must have conducting wires of large size and great capacity and conductivity, perfect insulation, currents of low tension and installations for limited areas.

After reading this discouraging essay we cannot blame the Londoners if they protest against the new mode of lighting, especially when the fact is considered that it is proposed to send alternating currents through the streets of London at a pressure of from 10,000 to 15,000 volts.

It is all right—or will be. Steam frightened people when it was first introduced. It still destroys and kills, but we must have it. So it is with electricity. It is necessity, and we are going to regulate it.

Major Serpa Pinto's Future.

The sudden popularity of Major Serpa Pinto, in Portugal, is perfectly natural under the circumstances.

It caused a thrill of pride to run through the Portuguese masses when this bluff soldier made a stand against the English in Africa for the rights of his country, and it is no wonder that he became a popular hero.

But Major Pinto is in danger. Because the Portuguese are cheering him, just now, it does not follow that he is cut out for a great general, statesman or leader. The probability is that we have seen him at his best—as a rough soldier who has the manhood to indulge in a little game of bluff with a superior power. Taking this view of the case, we must regret his weakness in yielding so far to his friends as to accept their call to the leadership of the republicans who now have designs against the throne.

Time and again, in many countries, the experiment has been tried of bringing a brave soldier to the front in politics, and many times the experiment has resulted disastrously. The new Portuguese leader may fail ignominiously like Boulanger, when he attempts the role of that gallant soldier and incapable politician. Even if he should succeed in overturning the monarchy he would probably be tempted to make himself military dictator. But we do not believe that the major will get to that point. The government liked him well enough in his place out in Africa, but when he comes home to kick up a row, it will be quite another matter.

The adventurer should be prudent. He is venturing into a new and untried field. It may be on the cards that he will shortly be tried by a drum head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot at daybreak. Such things have happened before.

Electing Postmasters.

The New York World is openly in favor of amending the constitution so as to make postmasters elective by the people of the postoffice districts.

The argument in favor of the change is that federal patronage is an evil of increasing magnitude, demoralizing the public service, making the president an autocrat, and interfering with executive and legislative business. Besides, it is urged that the people want for a postmaster a man liked and trusted by them, without regard to his politics. In two recent instances, at Brattleboro, Vermont, and at Newtonville, Massachusetts, the republicans followed the request of their congressmen, and expressed their preference for a postmaster at the polls. In both cases they selected democrats.

The World thinks these two elections a fair test, and strongly indorses the proposed elective programme. It would be unwise to

jump to a conclusion upon insufficient data. Then, too, it should not be forgotten that while federal patronage is sometimes an evil, frequent or numerous elections are always an evil. The loss of time and labor, the money wasted, the dissipation and strife resulting from many campaigns and elections cannot be estimated.

The action of the republicans of two New England towns in selecting democrats for the postoffice does not make it very clear that as a rule the people would elect their best men to that position. It was the theory of the founders of our government that the best men would be chosen in all elections, but the facts for a hundred years or more have not sustained that theory. We have our doubts about elective postmasters.

Keep copies of articles. We do not undertake to return rejected MSS.

THE DAILY CONSTITUTION,
INCLUDING THE SUNDAY EDITION,
Will be delivered to any address in the city at
TWENTY CENTS PER WEEK.
Subscribe at once.

THE SUNDAY CONSTITUTION.

\$2 A YEAR.
SENT TO ANY ADDRESS.

ATLANTA, GA., FEBRUARY 7, 1890.

Foreigners in New York.

The New York police report is an interesting comment on the character of the foreign population of the country. In the first place there are only 80,000 arrests now against 72,000 twenty years ago, when the city had only 940,000 people. The three-quarters of a million people who have been added to the population since, are largely foreigners, yet it does not appear that they have added to the number of arrests. On the contrary, there has been a large proportional diminution in the number of crimes. It cannot be said that detection and arrest are any less certain than they were twenty years ago. A more probable inference is that the increased efficiency of the police has been one of the factors in the diminution of crime, but the difference is so large that it cannot be wholly attributed to that. The classification of criminals is significant. Of the foreigners arrested within the last quarter, 794 were Italians, 590 were Russians and Poles, 129 were Frenchmen, 50 were Hungarians, and 19 were Bohemians. The Italians who transplanted the bloody order of the mafia to this country are reckoned among the worst criminals of the metropolis.

It has been the custom to attribute to the whole of the foreign population the devilish disposition of the anarchist, but these figures show that in this, as in everything else, great injustice may be done by imputing to a class the sins of the worst individuals included in it. We should make the distinction between the socialists and the anarchists. The latter, who are very few, desire the annihilation of the state, the former, who are more numerous, have been educated by a strong government to the idea of paternalism, and have not grasped the idea of self-reliance in the citizen. The German government encourages the idea of state socialism, and it is not surprising that Germans who come over here should expect of the state more than it can provide in free country. By degrees they will grow to the stature of citizenship. The anarchists are making no great headway, and after awhile they will die out.

Another Color Line Case.

In a certain school district in California a negro child sometime ago went to white public school, and was not admitted.

The next step was a suit. The action of the board of education in refusing to admit the negro was sustained. Then the case went to the supreme court, and as the law was clear a mandate was issued to the school authorities to admit the negro.

The significance of the whole business is not in the decision of the court, because that was controlled by law, but in the action of the board of education which reflected public opinion. There are comparatively few negroes in California, and the matter is not of vital importance to that state. With public sentiment, however, firmly fixed it is not likely that the California negroes will go to white schools, or remain in them if they force them to do so.

Again, when it is of high intensity, it destroys insufficient or semi-conductors by disrupting or heating, or both, and frequently leaves its road, and marks out a new path-way.

Lastly, whenever electricity enters or leaves an electric conductor, by its mere presence in one, it evokes a momentary current of electricity in neighboring conductors. This is called induction.

The English authority quoted says that to make electric lighting safe we must have conducting wires of large size and great capacity and conductivity, perfect insulation, currents of low tension and installations for limited areas.

After reading this discouraging essay we cannot blame the Londoners if they protest against the new mode of lighting, especially when the fact is considered that it is proposed to send alternating currents through the streets of London at a pressure of from 10,000 to 15,000 volts.

It is all right—or will be. Steam frightened people when it was first introduced. It still destroys and kills, but we must have it. So it is with electricity. It is necessity, and we are going to regulate it.

Major Serpa Pinto's Future.

The sudden popularity of Major Serpa Pinto, in Portugal, is perfectly natural under the circumstances.

It caused a thrill of pride to run through the Portuguese masses when this bluff soldier made a stand against the English in Africa for the rights of his country, and it is no wonder that he became a popular hero.

But Major Pinto is in danger. Because the Portuguese are cheering him, just now, it does not follow that he is cut out for a great general, statesman or leader. The probability is that we have seen him at his best—as a rough soldier who has the manhood to indulge in a little game of bluff with a superior power. Taking this view of the case, we must regret his weakness in yielding so far to his friends as to accept their call to the leadership of the republicans who now have designs against the throne.

Time and again, in many countries, the experiment has been tried of bringing a brave soldier to the front in politics, and many times the experiment has resulted disastrously. The new Portuguese leader may fail ignominiously like Boulanger, when he attempts the role of that gallant soldier and incapable politician. Even if he should succeed in overturning the monarchy he would probably be tempted to make himself military dictator. But we do not believe that the major will get to that point. The government liked him well enough in his place out in Africa, but when he comes home to kick up a row, it will be quite another matter.

The adventurer should be prudent. He is venturing into a new and untried field. It may be on the cards that he will shortly be tried by a drum head court-martial, and sentenced to be shot at daybreak. Such things have happened before.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new rules.

The problem which the Maine statesmen are attempting to solve is one of peculiar perplexity. He desires to formulate a set of rules under which the republicans, while they hold a majority, will have every advantage, and yet he hopes to arrange them so that they will not give a democratic majority the same benefit.

Now, Speaker Reed must have heard, even in his boyhood, old sayings to the effect that it is a poor rule that won't work both ways, and that what is true for the goose is true for the gander. From these brief maxims he should have learned the hopelessness of the task before him. No cunning trick, no double-meaning words can possibly frame rules that will mean one thing under a republican majority, and another thing under a democratic majority. The English language is equal to almost anything, but it is not the adjustable, back-action concern that Speaker Reed needs for his purpose.

Attempting the Impossible.

Speaker Reed is having trouble with his new

WILL BUILD HOMES.

PEOPLE WHO HAVE RECENTLY BOUGHT LOTS

For the Building of Homes—Real Estate Is Active, and Each Day Brings Transfers—A Sale in Marietta.

The formation of the Peters Land company, which places the Peters estate on the market, has already been taken advantage of by a number of home seekers.

Besides M. W. R. Berry, mention of whose purchase of a lot at the corner of West Peachtree and Peters park yesterday, there are others who will erect handsome residences on Peters Land company property at once.

Miss Eva Stowe, has a lot fronting on West Peachtree and adjoining that of Mr. Berry. Her plans are in the hands of an architect, and two handsome residences will soon loom up on this beautiful piece of ground.

Dr. C. T. Brockett and Dr. J. W. Pinson have purchased lots on North Calhoun street, and will build very soon. Dr. Pinson was for years resident physician at Allegheny Springs, Virginia. He comes to live in Atlanta for his own health and that of his family.

On Juniper street, which is just back of the Seltzer block on Peachtree, Colonel I. W. Avery has bought a beautiful lot for a home. Colonel Avery's home will be a model, ready for occupancy in a few months.

Adjoining Colonel Avery, Professor Alfred Barill has bought. His plans are now being perfected, and work on a beautiful home will be begun in a short time.

There are quite a number of others who are template building on portions of this property at Marietta.

W. M. Scott & Co. conducted a successful auction sale of town lots at Marietta yesterday. Eighteen lots of the Maxwell addition were sold, all at satisfactory prices.

A number of Atlanta people went up to attend the sale, and several invested in Marietta dirt. Here are the buyers and prices:

Captain Drum, \$255; John Calvin, \$250; H. H. Clegg, \$300; Mrs. N. Northcott, \$200; Captain T. G. Clegg, \$150; Captain T. G. Clegg, Miss Ann Dennelly, \$155; C. M. Crosby, \$150; C. M. Crosby, \$150; C. M. Crosby, \$100; T. M. Hale, \$80; C. M. Crosby, \$75; T. B. Glover, \$105; T. B. Glover, \$75; I. I. Barnes, \$340; H. F. Thomas, \$225; H. F. Thomas, \$225.

\$1,100 Profit in Eighteen Months.

The sale of an acre lot on the south side yesterday, by Messrs. Krouse & Welch, was an illustration of the healthy advance of Atlanta real estate. The lot in question was the property of J. F. Gatins and H. L. Woodward, and was sold for \$2,525 cash.

This is reported to be a splendid bargain by distinguished parties and real estate agents. Mr. Gatins paid \$1,000 for the property just eighteen months ago, which shows a rapid appreciation in values.

Messrs. Krouse & Welch say that a notable and gratifying feature in real estate transactions, during the last sixty days, has been the very large percentage of sales for cash.

A Handful Profit.

A few days ago mention was made of the sale of six acres of Ormewood syndicate stock by Dr. P. L. McIntosh, of Marietta, for \$8,000, six thousand dollars profit on a six month's investment.

Messrs. Sam'l W. Goode & Co. originally sold the Ormewood stock to Dr. McIntosh for two thousand dollars, but it was Mr. H. Woodward who made the deal for Dr. McIntosh by which he received such a handsome profit.

MONTHLY MEETING

Of the Executive Committee of the Home for the Friendless.

A regular monthly meeting of the executive committee of the Home for the Friendless, was held yesterday morning in the parlor of the Young Men's Library Association.

The reports from all the various committees showed an exceedingly satisfactory condition of affairs.

A full attendance was present, and all the ladies were well pleased with the progress and prospects of the home. The home is now full of inmates, and is performing a great work for the city.

At present the home has no permanent matron. Miss Nagle is at the head in charge in that capacity, and it is probable that she will be permanently retained. She has been temporary matron for two weeks past.

Mrs. J. M. Beath, chairman of the executive committee, said that a permanent appointment would probably be made at the next meeting.

Mrs. Hill's Cook Book.

A book that has always sold for \$2, can now be bought for 50 cents, or sent by mail to any address, 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

PERSONAL.

C. J. DANIEL, furniture, wall paper, window shades, 42 Marietta street. Telephone 77.

Dr. W. S. ARMSTRONG has removed his office to No. 130 Washington street.

COAL.

We have on hand for sale the following: 75 tons white ash coal \$8.50 per ton.

50 tons nut anthracite coal \$8.50 per ton.

200 tons Beaver Creek lump coal \$4.50 per ton.

300 tons Jellico coal \$4.50 per ton.

200 tons coal at reduced price.

26 N. Broad street. Telephone 904.

97 W. Peters street. Telephone 527.

JACOB HAAS, Cashier.

The housekeepers' friend, a first-class cook book by a Georgia lady. This book has always sold for \$2; it can now be bought for 50 cents; by mail for 60 cents. Sold by John M. Miller, 31 Marietta street.

The Way Women Love Nowadays.

From the Somerville Journal.

Ardent suitor—Do you love me, darling?

Modern girl—I don't know. How much are you worth?

Since Mr. M. L. Harnett has taken the management of the Marshall house, Savannah, Georgia, the increase in business has been marked that it is called phenomenal, and speaks well for the popularity of Mr. Harnett. —The Boston Home Journal.

MONEY TO LOAN.

Southern Home Building and Loan Association.

321 2 S. Broad Street. Call for pamphlet.

FINE HAVANA CIGARS.

We have lately added new facilities and are prepared to supply the constantly growing demand of our fine Havana cigars. Both our large Coronas and the small size Coronas challenge the finest brands imported from Cuba.

Smokers should bear in mind distinctly that no fine Havana cigar is fit to smoke unless it is made by hand. Having an experience of twenty years in the business we can say the Spanish method of making cigars by hand is perfect; in fact, it is the only method of making cigars.

CIGARES GUARANTEED.

A. SURE CURE to young and middle-aged men who have foolishly wasted their energies.

Dr. Bowes is a graduate of the great University of Michigan, of Cleveland, and of the University of Louisville. Send six cents in postage for "Perfect Question List" and book on diseases of men. Enclose stamp for reply to your letter. Call on or address: 2½ Marietta St., Atlanta, Ga.

References: Constitution, Jacobs' Pharmacy Co. dec 7 d i y n r m

THE

Southern Electro Plate & Mfg Co.

134 and 136 Marietta Street.

ELECTRO PLATING

IN

GOLD, SILVER, COPPER, NICKEL & BRONZE.

Repairing and Replating Tableware.

CHANDELIER REFINISHED

sun wed fri

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

18

MISCELLANEOUS.

DIAMONDS.

Large and choice collection of both loose and mounted stones.

FREEMAN & CRANSHAW.

top col \$8

Van Winkle Gin and Machinery Company
Office 21 Marietta Street,
Factory on Bell and W. and A. Railroad,
Telephone 383.

E. VAN WINKLE, Pres. W. W. BOYD, Sec & Tr.
sepedson under F&C.

OPPIUM and Whiskey Barn
out pain. Book of pat-
ents sent FREE
B. M. WOOLLEY, M.D.
Atlanta, Ga. Office 626 Whitehall St.

Wedding Presents,
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware,
Onyx and
Bronze
Clocks.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.

Call and Examine.

A. L. DELKIN & CO.,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL JEWELERS,
98 WHITEHALL STREET.
jan 20-21 1st col \$8 pg

Andrew J. West. Frank West

A. J. WEST & CO.,
REAL ESTATE
AND LOANS.

7 Pryor St., Kimball House.

9 acres, 3/4 miles, Ga. R. R. at Kirkwood; great
bargain, \$1,000.
31 acres at Kirkwood, \$3,000.
22 acres, front 2400 feet on four railroads at three
mile post; best property on the market for
manufacturing sites; low prices.
17 acres at four mile post, between and fronting
the railroads; \$300 per acre.
5 acres, one-half grove; pretty front on Ashley St.;
new 3 story house, \$2,500.
Splendid home, Irwin st., 7 r house, lot 50x200;
7 acres on Edgewood road, on the Air Line R. R.;
200 yards from electric cars; 240 feet front on
Edgewood road and 1200 feet through to pro-
perty extension of Ponce de Leon avenue.
300 feet on W. & A. R.; inside old city limits;
splendid for factories or yards; \$10,000.
Nice vacant lot, southwest corner Pine and Wil-
liams, 40x30, \$900.
Vacant corner, Currie and Calhoun, 50x175, \$1,500.
Choice residence on West Baker st., large lot, house
nearly new, \$7,000.
Central property renting for \$1,500, \$17,000.
Central business property, prominent street,
stone's throw of Kimball house; price will suit,
so will consider. We have a large demand for
property on the railroad line. Please bring
it if you have any to sell. We have a
very choice central property, but not author-
ized to advertise it, that we can sell cheaper
than it will be again. Money to loan on real
estate.

A. J. West & Co.
1885 APPLE BRANDY.
ROSE BROTHERS.

G. W. ADAIR, REAL ESTATE.

I have for sale a few choice pieces of A No.
Gilt Edge, central store property, at from \$5,000
to \$6,000. Capitalists in search of such property
can find a profitable investment by consulting me.

I have a beautiful 5-acre tract near Inman park
between Decatur and East Fair street.

I have several cheap lots on easy terms near
Elas & May's cotton mill.

I have a plat and price of the prettiest lots in
that most desirable suburb—Inman Park.

I have a large and improved property in West
End street, on line.

I have a splendid plant near the E. T. V. & Ga.
shops and the Brosius factory, which it would pay
well to let.

Mr. E. B. L. Motley, who was formerly in my
office and who has long experience in the real es-
tate business, is now connected with myself as a
salesman and ready to come to you to show
customers who may wish to buy property.

My office is well equipped and my lists comprise
property on nearly every street in the city.

If you have property to sell call and leave
description and price.

G. W. ADAIR,

5 Kimball House, Wall St.

Feb 2-3-4-5-6-7

WARE & OWENS,

Real Estate Agents,
Corner Marietta and Broad Streets.

Edgewood ave. property, renting for \$30 per
month; improvement cost \$1,000, \$2,500.

Capitol ave. residence, 7 r, lot 67x210, east front,

278 ft. on Blackman st.; will sell cheap; come let
us show it to you; make us offer.

53x16, Georgia ave. lot; well shaded and lies very
beautiful; ally to side and rear.

Central S. Forsyth st. store property at a very low
figure, 54 ft. front; come let us show it to you.

67x150 Pryor st.; close in, \$2,000.

6 r cottage, Grant st.; lot 50x175 to 15 ft. alley, \$2,250

4 r cottage, Grant st.; \$2,000.

5 r cottage Nelson st.

16 acres near Westview and Green's Ferry road for
\$1,700. Westview property, \$2,500.

100x100 Westview property will buy nice place on

\$1,500 for 2 new houses, 100x100, renting for \$20.

6 r house, Biddle st., \$350.

100x100, W. Peachtree, corner lots, near in.

\$150 cash and \$10 month for nice 3 r house, John-
son st.

8 r house, Kirkwood, that will pay you to investi-
gate.

\$5x100 on William st.; \$1,500.

\$200 cash and \$20 per month for nice 4 r house

near piano factory, \$600.

Fine Old Fruity Wines, from

France, Spain, Portugal and

Maderia: Imported in bulk and

bottles. Rose Brothers.

MR. HUNNICUTT'S SMILE

DEFEATS HIS OWN OPPONITION TO
BUILDING THE BRIDGE

Over the Chattahoochee River—The County
Commissioners Meet and Have a Lively
Time in Accepting Bids Yesterday.

The Missouri Valley Bridge and Iron
Works, of Leavenworth, Kan., was given the
contract for building the new Chattahoochee
river bridge, yesterday by the board of county
commissioners.

M. A. McGivney, of Atlanta, the only bidder
in the field, was awarded the contract for
building the addition to the county court-
house.

The bridge is to cost \$13,400, and the court-
house addition will be built for \$19,500.

Both bids are below what the commissioners
anticipated.

The new bridge is to be completed in six
months from the signing of the contract, and
the addition to the courthouse is to be finished
by January 1, 1891.

It was expected that there would be at least
one other bidder against Mr. McGivney for
the courthouse work. It was to give the ex-
pected bidder a little more time that the accept-
ance of bids was postponed from yesterday, but
none materialized, and so the work had to go
to the solitary applicant.

There was no opposition to this, but quite a
breeze was stirred up over the bridge bids.

Commissioner Hunnicutt persisted in his op-
position to the building of the bridge, which
he had manifested ever since it was proposed.

Dr. Wilson came to his support, and for a
short time it looked as though the bridge
would have to go.

The awarding of the contract lay between the
Missouri Valley Bridge company and the
Atlanta commissioners. The bid of the
Missouri Valley company was just \$42 higher
than that of its Kansas rival.

Atlanta wanted the work and wanted it
very badly. Mr. Walker, representing their
company, appeared before the board and at-
tacked the other company's bid as illegal, as it
claimed, did not read in accordance with the
requirements of the advertised specification.

Mr. McLoth was on hand to look after the
interests of the Missouri Valley company. He
said that his bid was for the bridge, as called
for by the county's specifications, and the board
had not considered the plans presented if it
had to be returned as the beneficiary had neg-
lected to sign his name.

NOTES FROM THE CAPITOL.

Governor Gordon yesterday morning signed
the documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to
serve two years for each offense. The
documents which will restore John Edward
Dickerson to liberty. Last October Dickerson
plead guilty before the superior court of Ham-
ilton county to two indictments of assault with
intent to murder, and was sentenced to